

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 21, 1857.

NUMBER 19.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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Subscription Prices.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5 a year or 125 cents a week, if mailed \$5.50. Foreign—By Advance.—Country Daily or Tri-Weekly \$10; Weekly \$7; Country Daily or Tri-Weekly \$10; Weekly \$7; Country Daily or Tri-Weekly \$10; Weekly \$7. Remittances by mail in "registered" letters, at our risk. Postage paid by mail as payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber in order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if it is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail in "registered" letters, at our risk. Postage paid by mail as payable in advance.

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Do, twenty-three weeks 5.75
Do, twenty-four weeks 6.00
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Do, forty weeks 10.00
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Do, seventy weeks 17.50
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Do, eighty weeks 20.00
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Do, ninety weeks 22.50
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Do, ninety-two weeks 23.00
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No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

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Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price. Inserted in the Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuance25

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall be held to the full term.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the early rate.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1857.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.—Speculation has begun to be rife as to the effect of the crisis in our monetary affairs upon Europe. Upon this point there appears to be a very material difference of opinion between the press of the United States and of England. The inflation of prices and mania for speculation, which were in fact the prime cause of the panic which has swept like an all consuming pestilence over our country, were not confined to the United States. In England and several of the European nationalities similar causes are observable. The same excessive inflation of prices which prevailed here has found a parallel in the markets there, and the capitalists, particularly of England and France and Austria, have indulged in credits mobiliars, grand railway schemes, and a thousand and one speculative enterprises as visionary and as full of moonshine as the great South Sea bubble nearly two centuries ago. The elements of a crisis, similar to that which has now set its poisonous fangs into the very vitals of our commerce, exist in Europe. They are not yet developed, and when they do mature may perhaps not create so great a panic as they have done here. There is more capital in Europe, in proportion to the business done, than there is in this country, and it will require a much more severe shock than the one we have received to shake European commerce to its very center, but it is nevertheless quite certain that England and France and other European countries are altogether unprepared for the serious financial crisis with which they are threatened. In France this is particularly the case. The vast loans that have been forced by the new Imperial Government, the recent failure of the mammoth credit mobilier, and the tottering condition of several of the immense railway enterprises undertaken by French operators have materially weakened public confidence there, and already laid the train for a panic which may not be bloodless in its terrible consequences. In England, always oppressed with the almost incredible magnitude of her public debt, and not yet recovered from the staggering effects of the Crimean war expenditure, the existing war in the Indian possessions produces a drain upon her resources at the same time that it stops to a considerable extent the supplies to her manufacturers.

The last advices from Europe were predicated upon the supposition that the monetary panic which commenced in New York would be of short duration and would not probably extend over the whole country. The London Times of October 13 says:

"The fact that notwithstanding several recent large arrivals of gold from Australia the supply to meet the continental demand has been insufficient to prevent some withdrawals from the bank seems to hold out a discouraging prospect with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reduction of the rate of discount to five per cent. in the middle of July, the amount held by the bank has experienced a diminution of about £800,000, and this decline would have been still greater had not the requirements for India and China by the late 100 packets had not suddenly slackened. There is, however, an exceptional circumstance to account for this position and to warrant an assumption that, although there are no signs of an actual return toward a state of ease, the probability is we shall escape the necessity of a resort to measures of increased stringency. The late issue of the panic at New York has for three or four weeks past induced an almost total suspension of specie remittances from that side. In this way, perhaps, more than in any other, the drain upon the bank has been temporarily withheld. For some time previously shipments had been coming forward at the rate of at least £100,000 or £200,000 per week, and nothing had occurred to produce any material change in the relations of trade which rendered these payments due to the bank, with the rate of discount at 3 per cent. for the choicest bills, of course every American merchant availed himself as far as possible of his credit here to delay remitting for claims which would otherwise have been provided for in due course.

With the return of confidence, therefore, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but many arrears will have to be met, and as the forthcoming consignments from California continue to reach New York the ability to meet these calls may be expected rapidly to revive. It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next two or three months our receipts from the quarter will again at least suffice, with the quantities from Australia, to keep the stock in the bank of England from further reduction. At this moment we have the £275,000 brought by the last Australian mail nearly due at Southampton, but there are no other very heavy amounts to be anticipated. Whether the Eastern demand will continue on the comparatively moderate scale assumed during the past fortnight, depends on a variety of contingencies. Meanwhile, Austria has yet to make her final arrangements for resuming cash payments on the 1st of January, and at Constantinople there is a serious speculation as to the possibility of attracting new funds to keep the machinery of State from actually breaking down. From both these directions our own market may possibly be influenced. On the other hand, the Bank of France, if it should resort to any extensive issue of £2 notes, may create some partial inflation. The balance of probabilities is therefore very even, and the conclusion is that we may remain for some time without anything to call for or to agitate our present dull condition.

Ere this it will have been discovered that these

calculations are not altogether correct. It is probable that the drain of specie from England will be greater and of longer duration than was anticipated by the financial writer of the Times. The English manufacturers will unquestionably meet with heavy losses in the revulsion in the commercial affairs of the United States, and the orders from this country for two or three years will be greatly reduced. In the meantime England will also be deprived almost wholly of her Indian market, but she must still keep up her supplies. It won't do for her immense industrial population to be left idle. She must find work for them, and not only work but bread. It is true that America is not England's only customer. She has a vast home consumption and extensive markets for her manufactures in the north of Europe, in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the eastern countries, and it is not very probable that the Bank of England will be forced to suspend. Her present circulation is about £25,000,000, to meet which she has a government debt of £11,000,000 and £11,000,000 of specie on hand, together with £3,500,000 of other securities. But it is evident that a large and long continued drain of specie from England to the United States must now be anticipated. Our indebtedness to her consists chiefly in stocks which can't conveniently be called in. They are held for investment, and it is not probable that the holders will dispose of them at present, but she will require from us breadstuffs and provisions and cotton and means of transportation for her troops and supplies to an amount much larger than our purchases of her manufactures, and in the meantime a very large amount of the indebtedness to her by our merchants will be either suspended or lost. Thus while we may rightly anticipate considerable relief and large accessions of specie from her, she can't find in anything on this side of the Atlantic a single ray of hope for aid in the crisis in monetary affairs with which she is threatened.

THE REFLEX OF THE TIDE.—The people of Canada have become very tired of the continual accessions to their free negro population, and a good many of the "fugitives" have become disgusted and tired of such freedom as they are permitted to enjoy in Canada. The Cleveland Plaindealer states that every steamboat arriving at that place brings back from Canada families of negroes, who have formerly fled to the Provinces from the States. They are principally from Canada West. They describe the life and condition of the blacks in Canada as miserable in the extreme. The recent action in the Canadian Parliament indicates that this negro population is becoming distasteful and oppressive to the Canadians. They evidently don't want any more of the fugitives among them, and would like to get rid of those already there. The bill introduced by Mr. Prince, providing for the expulsion of these negroes from the Provinces, has set the people to thinking, and they are about to come to the conclusion that they have been long enough playing second fiddle to the abolition agitators of the United States. They want not only to discourage or prevent the further immigration of this class of subjects, but show a disposition to drive out from their midst those who are already there. Already these misguided darkies are returning in shoals to the States. Northern Ohio and Western New York will soon be completely overstocked with them and will be glad to be rid of them at any price. Should the return of the negroes from Canada continue at the present rate, a reaction in public sentiment will most unquestionably take place upon the border, and abolitionism will give way to self-protection. The people of the North don't really like the negroes. They would rather not have them there, and when Canada drives them out the Northern States will do likewise and will try to push them back upon the South. Already in many localities of the free States the negro population have been subjected to restrictions so stringent as almost to amount to a prohibition of their residence. If Chatham in Canada and its adjacent settlements vomit forth their shoals of escaped slaves upon our Northern border, abolitionism will be dumb, and the return trains of the underground railroad will be crowded with negroes who will prefer the easy servitude of the South to the debased social position and hardships and starvation they will be subjected to in the North. Abolitionism is a very captivating theory to the people of the North so long as they are totally unacquainted with the evils of a free negro population, but when they are compelled to take the negroes to their own bosoms and feed and protect and care for them, abolitionism becomes distasteful and disgusting. This Canadian movement indicates a total change in Northern sentiment upon the negro question within a very short period. It is not improbable that the whole country may ere long be one-sided in regard to the slavery question, and that the North will implore the South to take back her fugitives from labor.

While the Sublime Porte, in imitation of the French Emperor, and perhaps of other sovereigns of Europe, has contributed a handsome sum, nothing less, in fact, than one thousand pounds sterling, to alleviate the sufferings of the victims in India, it appears that for many months "the Turkish troops in Constantinople have not been paid," and that "the intendants of the Civil list are scarcely able to meet the daily necessities of the Sultan's household." Somebody should whisper into the ear of his Sublime Majesty that "charity begins at home." The Porte, reversing the venerable maxim of the civil list, is generous before he is just.

The city of Louisville has been sued for \$4,500 damages, the value of three slaves held there by a mob, for the murder of the Joyce family.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

We have not heard of any such suit, but we should be very willing to see our city forced to pay in the case in question if there is law for it. Our people will probably learn to put down mobs if they find themselves smartly taxed for the luxury of tolerating them.

The Europa's news, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th, was sent over the wires about 1 o'clock this morning. The commercial news is favorable. Coin was being shipped to this country and a fair business had been done in cotton.

Masonic Hall was densely crowded last night to hear Mr. Marshall's lecture. Many ladies and gentlemen left in consequence of being unable to find room. We learn that the discourse fully sustained the high reputation of the lecturer.

WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.—The New York commercial correspondents of houses in this city, writing thence under date of October 10th, very generally predicted that, if the bank statement to be made public on Tuesday, the 14th, should show a decrease in loans, the indignation of the community would result in general suspension of specie payments by the banks within twenty-four hours after publication of such a statement. These letters were shown to us, but we did not attach much importance to them and made no allusion to their predictions. It seems that the New York bank officers, hearing of these predictions, which were current in that city, met at the clearing house in the afternoon of Monday, the 13th of October, and passed the following resolutions, which were in effect a bold, arrogant, and insulting defiance of public opinion and in flagrant disregard of public suffering and public wrongs:

At a meeting of the bank officers, held this day at the Clearing House, Thomas Tilton was appointed chairman and James Gallatin secretary, when, on motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is no demand for specie upon the banks of this city for exportation, and can be none at present; and, on the contrary, with the present low rate of exchange, affording a profit of from 7 to 10 percent on its importation, there must be a speedy influx of it from Europe; for, whether anybody here can draw for it or not, the inevitable laws of trade must be obeyed—and specie will come to the point of greatest demand.

And whereas, All demands for specie upon the banks of this city are determined, so far as they could arise from natural causes, have already been met.

And whereas, The exchanges with every part of the country are in favor of New York, creating a current of specie toward it for the payment of debts and the purchase of goods.

And whereas, We are in the semi-monthly receipt of large accessions of gold from California, sent here for the redemption of the public debt.

And whereas, The United States Treasury is rapidly disbursing gold in the public expenditure, and for the redemption of the public debt.

And whereas, In this state of things, every natural and healthy tendency is to accumulate specie in the banks, and to enable them to diffuse it throughout the country, as the basis of credits, by which the abundant crops of Providence have given, more bountifully than ever, may be brought to market; and, in the present financial emergency, the modicum of confidence may revive, the circulation of commerce be resumed, the internal exchanges restored, the wheels of industry be set in motion, and employment once more be given to labor.

On motion of Mr. Levermore, seconded by Mr. Knapp, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the banks of the city of New York are determined, at all hazards and under all circumstances, to perform their duty to the country and all its interests, in the maintenance of specie payments, and to give relief to the present financial emergency.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, even for this object, no further contraction of loans is necessary, nor will there be any obstacle to such an expansion of them as will afford the necessary aid to bring forward the crops and alleviate the present commercial distress, unless it shall be created by the demand of a cavalier alarm.

It shall be created by the demand of a cavalier alarm.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the banks of this city suspend specie payment to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Albany and request the Governor to convene the Legislature to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency.

Messrs. Tilton, Durham, and Knapp were constituted such committee.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin.

Resolved, That the most energetic exertions shall be made for an early resumption of specie payments; and that it be recommended to the banks to make no dividends to their stockholders until the resumption of specie payments.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the morning papers.

THOS. TILTON, Chairman.

D. S. OAKLEY, Secretary.

The course of the New York banks and their fate may be studied with profit we think by the banks of other localities. Bravo do very well in some avocations, but it is out of place and valueless in banking.

Mr. George W. Curtis, a writer of some point and more prettiness, delivered a Fourth-of-July oration on Patriotism last summer. The oration, it appears, affected the sensibilities of his anniversary audience so exquisitely that its fame took wings and went abroad, dragging the orator after it, until New England audiences had drunk in the beautiful fustian to fill. It was then handed to the common public through the New York Tribune, in whose columns we must own to having read it. We need not say that the oration abounds in quaint and elegant conceits, expressed in language to match, or that, in every other respect, it is the most unmitigated trash. This is what all familiar with the literary and political character of Mr. Curtis will naturally take for granted. But, we confess, there is a sharpness of treason in it for which we were scarcely prepared, from so rosy a source. The florid young Republican seems to have surpassed himself in volubility. We should be puzzled, for example, to find, even in the orations of Parker or of Phillips, a ranker exposition of the "higher law" than this, which contains the essence of the didactic portion of Mr. Curtis's address:

"Will you ask where we should be if every citizen is to doleful for himself, whether he is a slave or a free man? On the other hand, I ask you where shall he be if he is not? If he consent to act against his moral judgment for a year, for two years, for six months, for a week, do you not see that his entire moral nature is corrupted—that such a man, upon the very same ground, would deny his father, would sell his sister, if the law required; and that to believe the interests of the nation are corrupted—that such a man, to accuse not only the goodness, but the wisdom of God?"

Surely argument is wasted on such stuff as this. We yesterday saw on the street a man, who, smitten by the most terrible calamity that can befall a rational being, labors under the impression that he is commissioned by Divine Providence to reform the world, and that the only effectual mode of accomplishing his mission is to burn the Bible, destroy all governments and laws, and let every man follow the bent of his own impulses. This unhappy gentleman is now in the city on business connected with his novel vocation. If it is our melancholy fortune to meet him again, we shall be strongly tempted to recommend him to George W. Curtis as a worthy collaborer in the same cause. Certainly a man capable of uttering the above-quoted sentiments is more fit for the companionship of fools and lunatics than of sane men.

How lush with poetry are these exquisite sonnets. The "feet" of Day "on the far Morning shore" do not glow with a fresher beauty:

For the Louisville Bulletin.]
A GLAD SEPTEMBER MORNING.
BY JOHN J. PIATT.

All things breathe the fall of life this Autumn morn;
The hills seem glowing under silver cloud;
A fresher spirit in Nature's veins is born;
The woodlands are blowing lustily and loud—
The crows fly cawing among the flying leaves—
On upward flitting branches strut the jays—
The fluttering brooklet, dashing bright, receives
Bright frothy splashing slow from ledges gray
Of rock among fresh sunlight glittering out—
Cold apples drop through orchards mellowing—
'Neath forest eaves quick squirrels laugh and shout—
Farms answer farms as through bright morn of spring,
And joy, with dewiest pulses, fall and strong,
Joy, everywhere, goes Maying with a song.

THE WEEK.
Sweet Day! God's daughters, shining o'er the world
Bright are your feet on the far morning shore—
And going back to heaven o'er your
Through twilight's dreamy golden gates unfurled
Your foot-prints 'mong the dews of even are bright,
A singing garland round the golden throne,
Guarded by angel wings—a heavenly zone—
Fair are ye all—each with her sister night—
Yet fairest she—the youngest of your name—
The Sabbath Day in her translucent white
And wearing round her brow the halo light,
Shining till all things near her wear the same;
For though God love ye all—when ye are blessed—
His hand lies on the brow of the sweet Day of Rest.

CLINTONVILLE, Franklin county, Ohio.

THE USES AND VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—

Very recently we alluded to the incalculable advantages of a daily newspaper to every class of community in seasons of commercial disaster.

As the crisis progresses the suggestions we then made must recur to our readers with increasing force.

At all times the daily or weekly Journal is of inestimable value, but especially so at this peculiar juncture.

The merchant who deals in the products of the country can ascertain at a glance the prices of these products in the various markets, both foreign and domestic.

The farmer, with the fruits of his harvest fields and orchards, cannot possibly be cheated or overreached.

His source of intelligence is the same as that of the dealer. He sees how the prices range, can watch their fluctuations, and easily make a sufficient sum by the increased profits of a single transaction to pay the subscription price of his newspaper for ten years.

We could enumerate a thousand advantages that the newspaper yields to its subscribers. But they must be apparent to every intelligent reader.

In other departments it subserves purposes and ends of equal value and importance.

The events of the busy world are daily mapped out. The thoughts of the wisest and witliest and most eloquent writers are constantly presented.

Whatever is doing in science and art and mechanism is developed. The schemes and machinations of the reckless and unprincipled are exposed to the light of day.

It gives life and interest and intelligence to the counting-room and parlor and workshop. But we need not further recount these manifold uses of the daily press.

Who indeed in this age can suffer himself to live without the regular morning call of his newspaper?

CRIMINAL COURT.—Tuesday, Oct. 20.—In the Criminal Court, Judge Muir presiding, the following cases were tried:

James Connelly, for stabbing C. O. West, acquitted.

James Green, for stealing a lot of cattle from Shelby county, sent to the penitentiary for two years.

John Ford and wife, for stealing children's clothing, acquitted.

John Davis, stealing brass from Lawson's foundry, acquitted.

Levi Tuttle, stealing clothing, acquitted.

The following cases were set for to-day:

Presley Ashley, Jas. McMullen, Jas. Johnston, Aug. Schreckendanz, Joseph Thomas, John Swinney.

A friend directly from New York and Philadelphia informs us that the latter city is as tranquil as a churchyard, while the former is as wild and desperate as a bull-field.

Philadelphia seems to have run the full length of Lord Overstone's scale, and to be languishing in "quiescence," whilst her sister city is still lingering in the penultimate stage of "distress."

We trust that both of these exceedingly "fast" cities will speedily remount the scale.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, the American Minister at his court, a beautiful table, made from a peculiar stone or marble taken from the Siberian mines.

The entire cost of the article was seven thousand five hundred dollars. It has arrived at New York.

The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered a vase for Gov. Seymour, the cost of which will be five thousand five hundred dollars.

Gov. Seymour is very popular at the Emperor's court.—*Harford Times.*

But has it never occurred to our old friend Seymour that a law of Congress forbids him to receive presents from Emperors and Grand Dukes?

Messrs. Nock, Wicks, & Co. received, on Monday, by the steamer Time, from the Tennessee river, 4 bales of new crop of cotton—the first, we believe, that has come to market this season.

By-the-way, this house has a new brand of Virginia chewing tobacco, which is called "The People's Choice."

We do not know that it will be the people's choice, but it will certainly become the choice of all who use the weed and try it.

Morehead, who has been in jail for nearly two years on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Farris, at Emma Gordon's, was discharged yesterday—all the Commonwealth's witnesses having left the State. He immediately started up town to his old haunts, got drunk, and knocked everybody down that crossed his path.

He was rearrested and will now doubtless have to serve a term in the work house.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Jas. H. Wingfield, formerly Chief of the New Orleans Fire Department, and Wm. J. Logan, proprietor of the Pelican eating saloon on St. Charles street, had a desperate encounter on Tuesday, October 13th, at the Jackson railroad depot, in which both used their revolvers. Logan was fatally wounded, Wingfield shot and several bystanders injured.

The leading hotels in New York and Philadelphia are reducing their prices from \$2.50 to \$2 per day.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was still falling yesterday, and last evening there were only 3½ feet water in the canal. It will be seen, however, from the Cincinnati dispatch that the river there had risen 3 feet last evening, and it will probably commence rising here to-day.

The Telegraph No. 3.—Capt. Hildreth informs us that the Telegraph No. 3 will leave for Cincinnati to-day. The T. has been repaired and newly painted and is now in magnificent condition.

Capt. Hildreth is a model commander. Mr. Hyington has charge of the office, and his assistant is Mr. Topping, a prince of good fellows.

New Steamer B. L. Hodge.—This boat will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is commanded by Capt. John Smoker, under whose superintendence she was built. She is intended for a New Orleans and Red river packet.

Her dimensions are as follows: Length of the hull on deck 180 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, and depth of hold 6 feet.

Her machinery consists of 4 boilers, each 22 feet in length and 40 inches in diameter, two engines of 6 feet stroke with cylinders 22 inches in diameter, and a doctor. Her water wheels are 28 feet in diameter, with 8½ feet buckets.

She has pleasant and beautifully furnished cabins and staterooms.

The Hodge was built at New Albany—the hull by Wm. Jones, machinery by Tent, South, & Shipman, and cabin by Rager & Welsh.

The painting was done by Thomas Kunkle. H. N. Devol furnished the sheet iron and copper work, John Bushnell the ship chandlery and rigging, Scott & Brindley the cabinet work, and Brown, Johnson, & Crane the china ware, cutlery, &c.

Hite & Small, of this city, supplied the carpets, curtains, and linens, Hegan & Escott the mirrors and some other articles, and Mr. Baker the blacksmithing.

The Fulton City and Poland will leave for Pittsburgh to-day. The Tempest and Dunleith are up for Nashville.

The fine steamer John Gault, Capt. Bance, will arrive early this morning and return to Cairo this evening.

The H. Bridges, which has undergone thorough repair, had her cabin lengthened, and been newly painted, resumes her trips in the Green river trade to-day.

For New Orleans from Cairo.—The splendid and staunch steamer James Montgomery will leave Cairo for New Orleans to-morrow morning after the arrival of the cars. Passengers leaving by railroad at 11 o'clock this morning or 9 to-night will reach Cairo in time for her.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Geo. P. Jonett contemplates returning to this city and resuming his position on Capt. Meekin's beautiful boat, the Baltic.

NOTARIES AND BANKERS.—FRAUDS.—The Cincinnati Gazette relates the facts of a case occurring in that city, in which a notary was "constrained" by a broker to become a party to an act of fraud.

It appears that a grocery house received a note from a firm at Portsmouth, Ohio, for goods sold, amounting to something over \$800.

The paper was endorsed by the Cincinnati firm, and discounted by the Covington branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

By the latter it was sent to a banking house in Cincinnati for collection. The note matured on the 22d of September, but was not paid, and, owing to an oversight or mistake, it was not protested.

This of course released the endorser, and made the banking house liable to the Kentucky bank.

On the 23d the mistake was discovered, and then the protest was made, the notary ante-dating his notice one day.

In the New York Supreme Court on Saturday Judge Clarke delivered an opinion reversing Judge Peabody's decision admitting Mrs. Cunningham to bail on the bogus baby charge. The opinion of the Court was unanimous. The District Attorney moved that the prisoner be remanded to custody, and after much argument the case was postponed till the 29th inst. Meantime Mrs. Cunningham remains at large on the same bail as before.

The Governor of New York has appointed the 26th of November and the Governor of Maine the 19th as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Mr. Allibone has resigned the presidency of the Bank of Pennsylvania in consequence of ill-health.

Col. Chiles has been elected Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives. El. Switzer was his opponent.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—We find the following paragraph in the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate:

It is certainly with pleasure that we announce the probable fact that P. T. Barnum is again "on his legs"—that he is to-day a richer man than he was before his connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that he has bought all the claims against him for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of some \$15,000 held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors has again passed into his hands, and he is now refurnishing and refitting "Iranistan" in good style for his future permanent residence. We have our information from what we deem to be reliable sources, and we feel confident that it will be fully confirmed in due time.

If this turns out to be true, it will be set down as the crowning dodge of the illustrious Barnum.

The New York Journal of Commerce is regarded as one of the most reliable commercial papers in the country. In politics it is strongly Democratic. We copy the following article from it, and recommend it especially to the attention of our Democratic bank directors. The Journal is high in authority with the National Administration:

OUR TROUBLES AND REMEDIES.—Whoever supposes that an early remedy can be had from the existing state of things, in the face of legislative restrictions upon the banks of the most stringent character, without partial relief from those disabilities, will be mistaken. The remedy to be administered—which is, expansion for a limited time of the volume of the currency from its present low limit—cannot be expected without exemption from penalties and protection from irritating and damaging litigation. The justice and the necessity of a moderate expansion are evident, to enable thousands, who incurred debts before the recent violent contraction, to escape from irretrievable ruin. A vast amount of money, perhaps over a hundred millions of that which tended to swell the price of products, has been completely and suddenly annihilated, producing an effect in the depreciation of property, of a ruinous character. Debtors who might have paid dollar for dollar of their debts had the structure of credit been preserved, will be compelled to pay two or three dollars for one, if relief cannot be afforded. The present class of debtors constitute most of the active and enterprising spirit of the country, who have been driven to the wall by the contraction of the currency. In the prosecution of business—and it is expedient and right to save them, if possible, from impending bankruptcy and ruin. All our habits of business have become so interwoven with the banking policy of the country that it is through this system only that present relief can be obtained. If the banks shall be annihilated under the action of our present stringent laws, the number of individuals who may be benefited (if any can be benefited by it) is so small in proportion to those who will be damaged, not to say ruined, that no Legislature can be expected to refuse relief to the thousands that are in peril. Neither that clause nor similar clauses in our State Constitution prevent what the banks and the merchants suppose to be necessary for their relief—that is to say, that severe and unusual proceedings intended for insolvent banks, insolvent through fraud, shall not be applied to solvent institutions which have yielded to the present pressure. For ourselves, we are willing in such a juncture to let the great body of banks and merchants decide the question what relief is required. With great unanimity they have decided the question, and sent their delegations to the Governor, asking for an extra session of the Legislature, and that the Legislature, by the fact that no considerable operations in commerce are prosecuted, that factories are stopped, that laborers have no work, and if the policy recommended by certain morning papers of yesterday be followed, such will remain the state of things for a considerable period of time. There can be no improvement in business during the pendency of those legal proceedings against banks and debtors, which are made the subject of approbation. If they are to be prosecuted and wound up, the community must make up their minds to a long period of idleness and gloom. On the other hand, the policy of moderate expansion will set the wheels of business in motion, and afford opportunity for liquidation on an immense scale.

The restraining laws and other similar laws of our State display great ingenuity and show unaccountable minuteness of detail in all the specifications of what may be required of banks, to prevent any promises or transactions that look to performance in any other medium than gold and silver, payable on demand. The wisdom of the system as a general rule, and in ordinary times, we do not doubt. The peculiar circumstances of the country call for a remedy for the disease, which in a healthy state of affairs would be impolitic. We hope the nation will be saved from the spectacle of another bankruptcy act, with its demoralizing and disgraceful tendencies. If it can be saved from it by removing restrictions and penalties from the banks, or by authorizing a new form of currency for a limited period with the understanding that as soon as possible and on a day to be named there shall be a return to the constitutional currency, a great advantage will have been gained to those who stand ready to set the wheels of business in motion, and to a large majority of the American people.

SALE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—According to notice, the assignee's sale of the Great Western Railroad was made at auction yesterday, in front of the court-house. Mr. William Corneau, cashier of the road, was the nominal purchaser. The price at which it was struck off was only \$1,100. What a farce, what a waste! Thus our citizens who in good faith took stock in the road and paid up to the last installment now see all their stock wiped out entirely. We may say more about this hereafter.

Another case of "Suspended Animation."—A Mrs. Snyder, residing near McGilleville, Va., one day last week suddenly fell down, apparently dead. The necessary burial clothes were procured, and while her friends were engaged in dressing her in the habiliments of the grave, she slightly reopened her eyes, and she was found to be breathing. It is needless to say that her request was cheerfully complied with. She is now rapidly improving.

THE DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT CHICAGO.

The telegraph made some mention of this great calamity. We have now the particulars in the Chicago Journal of Monday evening:

About 4 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given, the flames proceeding from the second story of the five-story brick block No. 131 and 133 South Water street, between Clark and Dearborn, and occupied by Cornick, Cross, & Co., for hardware, below, and by A. D. Tinsworth, above, as a gentleman's furniture store.

The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the west. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but the flames spread with great rapidity, and the wind suddenly veering to the north, the rear of the splendid marble five-story block fronting on Lake street, occupied by D. B. Cooke & Co.'s bookstore, Shy's extensive dry goods store, Barnum Brothers variety store, and James A. Smith & Co., as a hat and cap establishment, was speedily enveloped in flames.

On Water street the flames extended to the four-story brick block adjoining No. 133, occupied by Warner, Clark, & Dater, wholesale grocers, and the wind again shifting to the west, swept through the extensive oil and paint store of Lewis & Page, successors to Alexander White, and the establishment of Edward Hempstead, wholesale grocer.

Losses of Property.—Messrs. Cornick, Cross, & Co., hardware, lost stock to the amount of \$40,000—insured for \$31,000. Messrs. P. H. & Bro. had notes and papers deposited in the store, reaching \$24,000—all destroyed.

In this store, Amrose P. Spencer owned four thousand dollars' worth of goods, which were a total loss. A. D. Tinsworth had goods burned to the amount of \$40,000—insured for \$20,000.

The building was owned by J. H. Dunham, Esq., valued at \$24,000 and insured in the Home, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

The wholesale grocery of Edward Hempstead, No. 115 South Water street, is the western limit of this destructive conflagration. His lost goods to the amount of about \$25,000. Fortunately his books and papers were all saved. The building was owned by Dr. P. Maxwell, and probably insured.

Adjoining was the extensive paint and oil store of Messrs. Lewis & Page, No. 113 South Water street, successor to Alexander White. Their loss of stock reaches \$70,000, upon which there is an insurance of nearly \$50,000. The building was owned by Dr. D. S. Smith.

On the eastern border of the burned district was the wholesale grocery store of Messrs. Clark & Dater, late Warner, Clark, & Dater, No. 107 South Water street. Their stock, valued at \$40,000, was totally destroyed. Insured for \$30,000.

The next store, No. 105, South Water street, unoccupied and in the possession of Messrs. Eggleston & Rockwell, was crushed by the falling of the adjoining wall.

The store next east, No. 103, occupied by Honore & Co., druggists, was slightly damaged by water. The immense dry goods store of J. B. Shay took fire in the upper part of the building, the flames crossing the alley in the rear of the buildings on Water street and entering the upper windows. In a few moments the fire had worked its way down to the basement, and the store was in a blaze. Mr. Shay had a stock of goods valued at \$130,000; insured for \$45,000. Blake & Webster, dealers in millinery goods, occupied the floor above Shay. Their loss is about \$10,000. The building was owned by Edward Wright. It was valued at \$25,000; insured for \$20,000.

The goods of Messrs. J. A. Smith & Co., No. 118 Lake street, were seriously injured by removal. D. B. Cooke & Co.'s beautiful bookstore next fell a sacrifice to the flames. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars in books and stationery went up in bursts of flame, comprising their entire wholesale department, and upon which, we learn, there is an insurance of \$70,000. The account books and papers were saved, as also a considerable portion of the retail stock, though in a sadly damaged condition. Many of our readers who have admired the exquisite painting in the window of the store and valued at \$2,500 will be gratified to learn that it was saved. The City Directory also, which was just ready for publication, was rescued.

A portion of the second story was occupied by Asker, Hecht, & Co., for millinery goods, most of which were removed. No insurance.

Nathaniel Gould, who occupied the third story, lost seven pianos and two church organs put up last week and owned by Mr. Erben, of New York, were also destroyed. Mr. Gould was fortunate in having taken his notes and other papers of value to his residence on Saturday evening. Loss two thousand dollars and no insurance.

R. G. Green had stored seven or eight pianos and the same number of melodeons in Mr. Gould's room. Two of the latter only were saved. Loss two thousand dollars; no insurance.

Mr. Cady's Musical Institute Rooms were in the rear of Mr. Gould's warehouse. His loss is two hundred dollars; uninsured.

William Stacy, Jr., & Co., bookbinders, occupied the fifth story, over D. B. Cooke & Co.'s. It is almost unnecessary to add that everything was destroyed. Loss two thousand dollars and without insurance.

The building was owned by Walter Wright and valued at \$33,000. Insured for \$20,000.

After the burning of D. B. Cooke's store, the east wall fell with a terrific crash upon the roof of the four-story brick building occupied by Barnum Bros., dealers in toys and fancy goods. The store was completely cut through from roof to cellar, and almost in an instant was enveloped in flames. Their loss is estimated at \$15,000. We cannot learn whether they were insured or not.

The store next east of Barnum's variety store was occupied by Tappan & Brother, wholesale and retail dealers in clothing, and the upper story by C. H. Gaubert & Co., wholesale dealers in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware. The west wall is considerably broken, and Messrs. Tappan's goods are damaged to some extent by smoke and water. Although impossible at the hour of writing to estimate the loss, yet its amount is probably covered by insurance.

The loss of C. H. Gaubert & Co., by removal of stock, reaches \$1,000, and uninsured. The building belonged to Messrs. High & Magie.

This closes our necessarily imperfect account of the losses of property, reaching in the aggregate more than \$700,000.

We wish we might pause here; that it were nothing but buildings in ashes and goods destroyed of which we had to tell. For these losses may be repaired, but those now to be named are irreparable. Never has our city been visited by a fire involving so fearful a loss of human life and injury.

We have obtained the following particulars of the injured:

Persons Injured.—J. B. Shay was severely wounded upon the head, by the falling of a beam, and one of his eyes severely injured. Daniel Rock, of Hope Hose company, injured slightly.

Five members of the Garden City Fire Company, No. 6, were more or less bruised. Messrs. Cummings, Arnold, and Connell were of the number. Policeman Wagner had his arm broken by a falling timber.

Michael Tuley, in the employ of Tappan & Bro., had his right hand nearly burned off while heroically fighting the fire.

we learn that the body of Michael Brialin has been recovered. The ruins are crowded with an anxious and excited throng of those who have missing friends. Another body was taken out from under the ruins of Barnum's store, and identified as Timothy Buckley.

One of the bodies recovered this morning has been identified as that of a German named Wolfe, a member of the hook and ladder company No. 3.

The painful rumor of the burning of a woman in the building in which the fire originated is now established as a fact. We have not ascertained her name. As we are going to press another body has been reached, but not yet got out, making the seventh victim of this terrible catastrophe dug from the ruins. There are many more yet missing.

[From the Hartford Times of Wednesday evening.] AN INFANT DESERTED BY ITS MOTHER.—A singular case—What became of it.—One of the most remarkable instances of a mother deserting her infant child that we have heard of came to light in this city, yesterday. The facts are these:

Some two years since, a woman was left a widow in the town of Bristol, with one child to provide for. She has had no permanent home since her husband's death, and has lived by turns in Hartford, New Britain, Bristol, and New York. On Monday night she came up from New York on the express train, and got off at the Berlin station, where she took an omnibus for New Britain. Soon after she left the car, the conductor noticed in her seat a small package which he concluded belonged to some of the passengers, and took no further notice of it until he passed the seat again when noticing Springfield. He then concluded it was a package that had been left by a passenger who had got off at some one of the way stations. Judge of his astonishment when, on stopping to pick it up, he discovered that it was nothing less than a female child about three weeks old, carefully wrapped up in a shawl, or baby-blanket. He sought in vain for its mother on the car, and on arriving at Springfield had it properly taken care of and nourished by a good woman of that city.

Remembering that he first noticed the package in the car occupied by the lady who got off at Berlin, he at once telegraphed the facts to the vice president of the Hartford and New Haven road, Mr. Burrall, who resides at Bridgeport. Mr. B. came up immediately and got off at Berlin, and learning of the omnibus man where he left the woman whom he carried from Berlin to New Britain the night previous, he proceeded at once to New Britain.

He ascertained on his arrival that the woman had left her first stopping place; but after diligent search, assisted by constable King, he found her in another part of the town at her sister's. It was previously arranged that constable King should manage the matter with the woman, to whom he addressed a friendly salutation, and added, "I want you to go with me and take care of your child that you left on the cars last night." To which the astonished woman responded, "How did you know that I had a child?"

"No matter how I knew it," said King, "you come along with me and get it." Conscience stricken and believing that her trick was discovered, the woman admitted the truth, and came to Hartford yesterday to receive her child, which was brought down from Springfield on the noon train and left at the depot.

Here the case presented a new phase. The women in the depot who were waiting for the cars all wanted to see the child and know all about the circumstances of the case; and one of them, a married lady from Glastenbury, and who had no children, proposed to take the child and rear it as her own. This was agreed to by the mother, when a second lady interposed, saying she "would give all the world for it if she was only nearer home, but her home was in Illinois." Still she longed for the child, and after consultation with one or two other ladies who were traveling with her, she concluded to take it. And, with the consent of the mother, which was quickly obtained, for the cars were coming, she seized the child and started for Pontiac, Jefferson county, Illinois, remarking that she could find some one on the road to give it nourishment until she could procure a bottle and milk for it; and away rushed the cars for West, leaving the unfeeling, hard-hearted mother exultant and proud at her success in disposing of her infant. She was allowed to go back to New Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. The Tehuantepec question is likely to come up here again in a new form, notwithstanding the late arrangement in Mexico. Messrs. Benjamin and La Sere encountered great opposition in getting their new grant from the Mexican government, and our Minister there, Mr. Forsyth, took part against them, although he had, as they assert, direct instructions from the President to cooperate with them and to favor their views. They have accordingly preferred against him a charge of malfeasance in office, in not obeying the instructions of his government.

Mr. Forsyth defends his course on the ground that, as Plenipotentiary Minister, he has necessarily some discretionary power, and that as both the President and Cabinet, in issuing his instructions, are actuated by a desire to serve the best interests of the country, if he, who is on the spot where these instructions are to be carried out, finds that the Government has been misinformed, and that the course he is instructed to be carried out, he is not bound to obey the instructions of his government.

It is said also that President Comfotort does not like the opposition Mr. F. has made in his course in this matter, and that he is very desirous to have him removed.

FATAL AFFRAY, AND MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—Boston, Oct. 18.—A desperate affray occurred here on Saturday evening. Henry L. Sutton, of New York, but recently of California, got into a quarrel with John Donovan, residing in High street, and stabbed him with a fork. Donovan lies in a critical state. Thence Sutton fled to Liverpool, where he was followed by Donovan's cousin, John Hillon, alias the "Limerick Boy," a well known pugilist. Words ensued, and Sutton killed Hillon with the same dirk. Sutton was captured after a desperate resistance, during which he seriously wounded Mr. Jacob Todd, a well known citizen. Geo. J. Sutton, his brother, and Sylvester L. Bacon, master of the schooner Galata, were also arrested, as they were participants in the affray at its commencement.

Policeman Ezekiel Hodgdon, arrested a man early in this morning suspected of burglary, when an accomplice of the fellow shot him through the head. Hodgdon died in about five hours. The murderer fled; and one or two arrests have been made on suspicion.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—Killed by Swallowing Fa's Teeth.—On the 19th inst., a man named Duncan McDougall was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering, as he stated, by having swallowed some false teeth. He was placed under the care of Dr. Bristol, one of the physicians attached to the institution; but the patient continued to fail, and died on Wednesday last. Coroner Convery held an inquest on the body, when Dr. E. Bristol made a post-mortem examination of the body, which resulted in his finding that a foreign body, viz: two artificial teeth, and a gold plate upon which they had been set, had lodged in the esophagus, about two inches above the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the heart, thereby causing ulceration through into the pericardium, producing inflammation and obstruction of this membrane, and causing death. It is believed, however, that he slipped down his throat in the night time while he was asleep. The deceased was thirty-four years of age and a native of Scotland. The residence of the deceased was not ascertained.

N. Y. Tribune, 17th.

The Kentucky banks are firm in their determination to continue specie payments, and are confident that they can weather the storm. They may be able to do so, but it must be attended with immense distress to the business community.

Lexington Observer.

MARRIED.

On the 7th September, in Placer county, California, by the Rev. B. L. Russell, Rev. HENRY C. SETTLER to Miss ISABEL A. KERR.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of Dr. S. R. Graves, in Warren county, JENNIE GLASS, aged 7 months and 10 days.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, by Elder G. B. Moore, at the residence of the late mother of Dr. Lagrange, Dr. F. H. GOSSETT to Miss AMANDA J. WILKINSON.

Fredericksburg and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BRILLIANT COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Elixir of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a discolored breath, when this using "ELIXIR OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Co., Agents, Louisville, Ky. and 21 Broadway, New York.

Wanted, A GERMAN WOMAN, who can come well recommended, as a good cook, washer, ironer, and milkmaid, to go to the country about seven miles from the city. For particulars, inquire at the Anzeiger office. 016 1/2c

Boarding Wanted, BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. J. P. drawer No. 16, Louisville, P. O. 014 1/2c

MODES DE PARIS. MADAME A. JONES, 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having returned from the North with the latest and most complete assortment of PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS, for which richness of material and choice of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Weaths, Head-Dresses, Collars, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c. Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. 013 1/2c

NOTICE. The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. 05 1/2c

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER, 435 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. King's Dispensary. D. R. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to the Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to cure with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulty perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Structures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by the use of the Dispensary. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on by the use of the Dispensary. It is a disease of the constitution, and its cure requires the use of the Dispensary. It is a disease of the constitution, and its cure requires the use of the Dispensary.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, will be cured (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 01 1/2c

PICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 12 daily may 35 by

November Magazines. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAYSON'S MAGAZINE for November just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. 020 1/2c

THE MONEY PANIC! Relief to the Million!! IN consequence of the scarcity of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICES. The stock consists of the latest styles of Indian, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

Bazins' Extracts at 60c. Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price. Combs and Brushes. Toys and Baskets. Call and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices. W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st. 017 1/2c

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st. 017 1/2c

GENTS' SOFT HATS.—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. 017 1/2c

Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wholesale. Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. 017 1/2c

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st. 017 1/2c

\$20,000 WANTED IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER. UNION BANKERS, and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, and STATE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA AT PAR.

In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louisville, and at such prices as will repay commission. They are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of Elegant silk Robes; Plaid and striped Silks; Lenoir and Gains Plaid; Dolmans and Merinoes. Of every possible kind. EMBROIDERIES. A full assortment just opened. DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was stock so complete. SCARFS AND TOURISTS. A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles. MARTIN & JENTON, 017 1/2c 90 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

Parlor Entertainments. THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune, or the Analysis of Life, for the entertainment of literary and social circles, by D. M. Angell, M. D. Price \$1.25. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 013 1/2c

New Books. WAVERLY Novels.—The Bride of Lammermoor.—Household edition. 1 vol. Price \$1.00. Alexander Smith's City Poems. Price 65c. Fredley's Legal Advisor. Price \$1.25. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 013 1/2c

TENNESSEE MONEY.—Pounders' Bank, Union Bank, and the Bank of Tennessee.—We are authorized to state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satinfaced Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servants' wear, &c. We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble. 08 1/2c

Godey's Lady's Book for November JUST received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 59 Third st. 010 1/2c

Ballou's Dollar Monthly Magazine, SINGLE copies only 10 cents, the cheapest Magazine in the world. For sale at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 59 Third st. 017 1/2c

Phon Photograph. THE above comic publication, full of wit and humor (Price 25 cents) just received at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. 017 1/2c

Cheap Reading! Cheap Reading! JUST received a large lot of Cheap Publications from the best authors of the day. For sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. 010 1/2c

Improved Magic Duplicating and Impression Paper. THE above is an indispensable article wanted by everybody. It will do just what it is represented to do, and no mistake. 1st. To write a letter and make a copy at the same time without pen or ink, and, if necessary, to write four letters at the same time with a common stick, the writing remaining indelible. 2d. To mark clothing of any description, linen, cotton, woolen, or silk. Useful to every family. 3d. To write or transfer any plan, design, or ornament on wood, stone, cloth, metal, or paper. Unavailable to artists. 4th. To take the exact impressions of any leaf, plant, or flower. Done in a moment's time most beautifully. Wanted by all, and invaluable to botanists and children studying botany. 5th. To copy engravings, patterns, maps, pictures, &c. It only to be used to be appreciated by all. No pens, ink, or paint required, nothing but a common stick or bone. PRICES. Single packages, 25 cents. 1 dozen packages, \$1.50. Full directions in each package. C. HAGAN & CO. 013 1/2c

NEW JUVENILES, beautifully illustrated, colored plates, plain and gilt, at low prices. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 013 1/2c

NOTHING TO SAY: A slight Slap at Mobercatt Snobbery, which has nothing to do with snobbery; by Q. K. Philander Doodles, P. B. 50c. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 013 1/2c

OYSTERS. FRESH SHELL OYSTERS. 3,500 PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS, as usual, as were ever tasted, just received by American Express this morning. Also, a superb lot of Prairie Chickens, Quails, Snipes, Wild Ducks, Woodcock, Pheasants, &c. All of which will be served in our Restaurant in the best style. JOHN CAWEN & CO., Walker's Exchange. 09 1/2c

Ray's Higher Arithmetic. THE PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Practiced by Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 75c. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 09 1/2c

A CARD. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MACHINE CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping. To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers. JOHN KITS & CO. 09 1/2c

Moss-Side. 125 COPIES OF this charming Novel, by the author of "Alone" and "Hillside Path." CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. 09 1/2c

PORTABLE FORGES.—For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Plasterers, Rail-road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in connection with his business. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main. Where every thing in the Hardware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. 07 1/2c

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chemists, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 37 Main st. 07 1/2c

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1857 received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 37 Main st. 07 1/2c

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by A. McBRIDE. 07 1/2c

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest quality, for sale at the lowest cash prices. A. McBRIDE. 07 1/2c

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 37 Main st. 07 1/2

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

M. B. SWAIN,
No. 450 Jefferson street, opposite Owen's Hotel,
INTENDS TO SELL AT COST GENTLE-
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, and will also
make to order Coats, Pants, and Vests on the
same terms, provided he can get the material.
He will make up at a small advance above cost in No. 1 style Cloth,
Cassimere, and Vesting, and most respectfully
invites his friends to call and satisfy themselves
that his goods are of the best quality.
N. B. Old style and out-of-season goods always
at cost and occasionally below. 410 160112

HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE
Just received a fine lot of Hardy Flower
Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths,
Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperial, &c., and
also a fine variety of Flower seeds, &c.
EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
Louisville, Ky.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES;
CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERI-FOCAL,
OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;
COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, and SMOKE, for in-
flamed eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions
of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every
case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and re-
paired promptly. RAMSEY & BROTHER,
412 160112

A. J. HARRINGTON,
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of
Havana Cigars
and
CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.
A share of public patronage solicited. 426 160112

VOGT & KLINE,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and Silverware, at Eastern Prices, No. 10,
73 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of jewelry, and doing with dispatch and
accuracy. N. B. Watches and jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner. 417 160112

COAL! COAL! COAL!
NOW IS THE TIME
TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE SEASON!
BEWARE OF A LOW HIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND
HIGH PRICES!
WE have just received a large supply of Coal from SYRA-
CUSE and GARDENER MINE, which, with our regu-
lar supplies of PITTSBURGH and SLEIGHT, make our as-
sortment of COAL the best in the city. Our prices are
uniform and as low as the lowest. 418 160112

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, keyholes of new
block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
main. 419 160112

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact that for the last five years we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Pianos of New York and Boston.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
424 160112

GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN
Water-proof Boots received and for sale
low for cash at 42 160112

NOTICE—TENNESSEE MONEY.
We are taking in exchange for
ROOTS and SHOES notes on the
State Bank of Tennessee, the
Union Bank, the Farmers' Bank,
the Bank of Chattanooga, the State Bank of Ohio, and
some of the Free Banks of Indiana.

LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO,
and Goat Welt Boots for fall received at
43 160112

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.
We are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Ten-
nessee, also all of the Indiana State Banks not suspend-
ed, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and
all debts due us. 42 160112

SCRAP BOOKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain
and embossed, gilt edges and back binding, for sale
at 1 160112

VOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes,
large assortment and very cheap. 41 160112

CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and
Bank of Kentucky for sale by 41 160112

SCHOOL INKSTANDS, Shillman patent, various sizes,
the best School Inkstand in the market, for sale by
41 160112

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.

OUR RESTAURANT is now supplied with all varieties
of Game, consisting in part of

VENISON, SNIPES, PLOVER,
DUCK, WILD PIGEONS, SQUIRRELS,
Together with every delicacy incident to the season, includ-
ing 750 of the choicest SHELL OYSTERS; all of which
we are prepared to serve up in the best style in our Restau-
rant or to families or parties on short notice. 41 160112

Spurgeon's Sermons.
100 COPIES third series. Price \$1.
CRUMP & WELSH.

Visiting Cards.
Dr. R. L. Rine's and Cohen's best make white, amber, buff,
pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.
CRUMP & WELSH.

New Supplies.
First and second series Spurgeon's Sermons. \$1.
Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50c.
Jeter's Campbellism Examined and Re-examined. \$1.
Graves's Great Iron Wheel. \$1.
Grace Truman. \$1.
CRUMP & WELSH.

A New Book.
MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-
Lighter. 100 copies by express. \$1.
CRUMP & WELSH.

New Books at A. Davidson's.
MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-
Lighter. \$1.
Spurgeon's Sermons. Third series. \$1.
Moss-Side, by Marion Harland. \$1.25.
Dunston, or Know What You're Doing. \$1.
Exposition on the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the
Ten Commandments, by Archbishop Leighton. 75c.
Flavel's Exposition of the Assembly's Catechism. 40c.
Analytical Exposition of the Romans, by John Brown,
D. D. \$2.
Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered
STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky
Pains, Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Depression, Cos-
tiveness, Diarrhoea, &c. Because of its great success
in most of the European States, its introduction into
the United States was intended more especially for those
of our fellowmen scattered here and there over the face
of this mighty country. Medicine with great success among
them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that
its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowl-
edged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose
constitutions may have been impaired by the continued
use of ardent spirits, or by any other cause. Generally
instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the
seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising
up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new blood
and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this beverage will
be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it
is a truly grateful and powerful remedy.

CAUTION.
The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has in-
duced many imitations, which the public should guard
against. The name of the bottle is not to be changed, and
the name of the bottle is not to be changed, and the name
of the bottle is not to be changed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Pharmacists and Chemists,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by W. SPRINGER & BRO., Market st., bet.
Third and Fourth streets, REILLY, TILLOT, & CO.,
433 Market st., near Fourth, and by all Druggists.
mar 23 160112

EVENING DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, EMBROIDERIES
other Desirable Dry Goods,
With a good assortment of
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.,
Received and in store by
C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE have now in store (late receipts) a full and superb
assortment of the above goods, including every variety
of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every
necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line
of elegant Hosiery, Linens, &c., all of which we offer at
the lowest prices. Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.
425 160112

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-
Lighter, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-
Lighter, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

NOTHING APPEARED WANTED AT
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S.

Le Bon Ton.
PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.—
This Excelsior Book of Fashions for September is re-
ceived by the agents at 44 Fourth street.
CRUMP & WELSH.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.
MARION HARLAND's new book, Moss Side, \$1.25.
Grace Harland, by Mrs. C. W. Deussen, author of
Home Pictures, \$1.25. Not, &c.
Temperance Lectures, by Rev. Dr. Pratt, L. L. D.,
President of Union College. \$1.
Faint Heartedness, or How to Win in Minnesota, with portrait
and illustrations, by Harriet E. Bell, \$1.
Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 50c.
Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear,
with illustrations by the author, 50c.
Lectures in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter
Bayne, A. M. \$1.25.
Fostermans work of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of
The Great Teacher, and Great Commission. \$1.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Robt.
Turnbull, D. D. \$1.
Lectures on Scripture and Ultraism, by the author of
The Plan of Salvation. \$1.
New books received daily by
CRUMP & WELSH,
44 Fourth st., near Market.

**Hallet, Davis, & Co's Premium Piano-
Portes.**

We have in our warehouses a large assort-
ment of the above celebrated instruments
of all sizes and styles, beautifully finished.
For sale low at wholesale or retail by
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods,
57 160112

School Books at A. Davidson's.
ARITHMETIC—Davies, Colburn, Ray, Ring, Stoddard,
Tracy, Smith, and others.
GRAMMAR—Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and others.
and others.
READING—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sar-
gent, and others.
PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and
others.
HISTORY—Goodrich, Pennock, Frost, Davenport, and
others.
GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews, Anthony, Mc-
Clintock, and others.
School Books of every description, Copy Books, Station-
ery, Blank Books, &c.
For sale by A. DAVIDSON,
Third st., near Market.

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new
styles, now selling cheap at 43 160112

THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is
decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most
comfortable hat to be found in the fashionable world.

COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be
decidedly to the interest of the farmer and customer to
call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Win-
ter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Furs.
43 160112

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant
riding hats ever worn are now to be had of
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White
Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at
43 160112

NEW JEWELRY.—A splendid assortment of the new
and most fashionable styles of Jewelry just re-
ceived and for sale by
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
459 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

THE THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

46 35 32 50

The river has risen here nearly six inches and is
still coming up fast.

We are indebted to the attentive officers of the
John Gault for a memorandum.

The American convention which met to-day
in the Gibson Mallory, Esq. for State Senator
to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation
of W. T. Haggin, Esq. The district is composed
of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of this city and
the county of Jefferson.

The Europa arrived at Halifax at half-past
11 o'clock last night. Her news was received, put
in type, and printed in the Journal at 2 o'clock this
morning.

ADDRESS ON TEMPERANCE.—Rev. J. H. Heywood,
pastor of the Unitarian Church, will deliver an ad-
dress on Temperance, at the East Baptist Church,
between Preston and Jackson, on Thursday evening.

THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.—This is the title of
an ably conducted newspaper published in Philadel-
phia. It is not a "woman's rights" advocate in the
Lucy Stone Blackwell sense, but its object is to pro-
mote the interests and elevate the condition of the
women of America. It is edited by Miss Anne E.
McDowell, a native of Virginia. A lady who has
been for some weeks canvassing for subscribers to the
Advocate is at present in this city, and will call upon
our citizens to become subscribers.

The Jones family is one of the most nume-
rous in the country. Some of them are immortalizing
themselves and some of them are not. To the
former class belongs our friend Jones, S. A., of the
Adams Express. He entitles himself daily to the
praises of our office for the editors down to the
devil. Jones sent us New York, Philadelphia, and
Baltimore papers in advance of the mail this morn-
ing.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, October 21.
Mayor Pilcher presided this morning.

Ben. Parker, a veteran devotee of Bacchus, was
sent to the Cave one month.

Levi Tuttle, who was yesterday discharged from
the Circuit Court, where he was accused of stealing a
carpet-bag, was immediately rearrested, and in this
Court held to bail in \$400 to answer the charge of
petit larceny. Workhouse.

Edward Morehead, whose outrageous conduct was
noticed in the Journal this morning, was examined
and held to bail in \$100 to answer for an assault,
\$1,000 to answer the charge of vagrancy, and \$500
to be of good behavior.

David Dirk and Louis Offelman, for selling beer
on Sunday. Confessed judgment and fined \$5.

J. J. Antis, J. Brennan, Wm. Ridge, and Benj.
Gudal, for not having numbers on their drays, were
fined \$1 each.

Wm. Watkins, for running a dray without license.
Fined \$5.

Thomas Highland, for regrating. Fined \$10.

Dr. Brandeis, for riding on the sidewalk. Fined.

The president of the State Bank of Indiana
states that Winslow, Lanier, & Co. owe the branches
of that institution \$40,000, which is secured by
stock owned by Mr. Lanier in the branches.

The Indianapolis State Journal states that
Winslow, Lanier, & Co. held a balance due to the
State of Indiana of \$165,000. There is no reason,
however, to apprehend any loss to any depositor of
the firm without reference to any collaterals.

**FURTHER MORMON OUTRAGES AND KANSAS ELEC-
TIONS.**—A letter from St. Joseph to the St. Louis
Republican gives the following. Mr. Landon, of
whom the writer speaks, had arrived safely in Cali-
fornia as mentioned in a Washington dispatch pub-
lished a few days ago:

Mr. C. Craig, who was in the office of the Surveyor Gen-
eral of Utah last spring and who left there from apprehen-
sion of personal harm from the Mormons, showed me a
letter yesterday which he had just received from a high
respectable and venerable gentleman stating that Wm. H.
Wilson, who had also been employed in the same office,
had been lately taken out by some of Brigham Young's
men and had a rope drawn tight around his neck and a
pistol presented to his head, and was threatened with in-
stant death unless he told all he knew in regard to one of
the partners of Kluksau, and he was finally released only
on the condition that he would bring that partner to them.
Instead, however, of bringing him he gave him an account
of what had been done and they both escaped from the
city and it is hoped are on their way to the States. If they
are overtaken by the Mormons they will certainly be slain.
George W. Landon, Jr., son of Mr. George W. H. Lan-
don, one of the most eminent physicians of this city, was
also in the Surveyor General's office at the time that Wil-
son was taken out, and hearing that the Mormons were in
possession of him, he leaped from a two story window and
ran toward the south; but reported that he was overtaken
and murdered. He was a firm and resolute Gentle-
man, and his death would be a great loss to the city.
A letter states that the Mormons say the United States
cannot send sufficient forces there to whip them, and that
they are determined to keep him there until they have
thousands of the order who would be glad to escape from
the thralldom of Brigham Young if they had a chance to
go to the States, and would be glad to join the United
States and aid in exterminating so foul and villainous an
organization. I would give you the name of the writer of
the letter if it would not, in the opinion of Mr. Craig, Jeop-
ardize his position. Your paper went to Salt Lake, and if the
Mormons saw what he had written, he would not live another
day if they could help it.

Excision in Kansas has resulted in the success of
Parrott, Black Republican candidate for Congress, and a
Black Republican majority of two in the Council. The
House, however, has a D moderate majority of three, which
gives a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot. Bas-
som ran far behind his ticket, as I wrote you some time ago
I was apprehensive he would do. He had not the plausi-
bility of Parrott, though his qualifications are conceded to
be very superior.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The New
York Herald, of Monday, says:

We are again called upon to chronicle a case of
wanton and cruel murder in our midst. At ten
o'clock on Saturday evening, as Mr. John Swenson,
an engineer, residing in West Twenty-seventh st.,
near the corner of Twenty-first street, near the corner
of Twenty-first street, near the corner of Twenty-first
street, he was set upon by three rowdies, one of
whom, without any provocation whatever, drew a
dirt knife and stabbed the unsuspecting and unof-
fending citizen to the heart. The assassin fled,
and, although pursued by some citizens who were in
the immediate neighborhood at the time, they man-
aged to effect their escape. A few moments pre-
vious to the murder the same party attacked a lad
named David Scott, and twice chased him into a
grocery store on the corner of Twenty-second street,
with the evident intention of taking his life.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer John Ganit left Cairo on Sun-
day, the 18th inst. Re-loaded freight and passengers on
steamer Virginia. Passed Dr. Robertson above Cairo;
Mudac; Cabra, returned to Paducah to go on the way,
having run on the rocks at Shawneetown. Met Roebuck,
lying at the foot of Cumberland island, waiting for day-
light; Ella at Goleconda; Resolute and Diamond at Casey-
ville; Hazel Dell at Cincinnati tow-boat; Glenwood at
Shawneetown; Acadia Cottage at the foot of Wabash island;
Graspehot at Pokenet; J. H. Done at Henderson is-
land; John Bell above Henderson; Chattanooga and South-
erner at Newburg; Hurricane at Leavenworth; V. K. Si-
monson at Boston; Princess and Umpire above Salt river.
Arrived at Portland on Tuesday night at 11 1/2 o'clock.
River rising from Henderson up.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.

The Europa arrived here at 11 1/2 o'clock last night.
She has 265,000 in specie.

The Persia arrived out on the 10th.
Severe storms have been experienced along the
English coast.

The rate of money throughout Europe was ad-
vancing, and specie was being shipped to the United
States.

The affair of the American monetary crisis has
been severely felt in Paris. Owing to the non-re-
ceipt of expected remittances, money was very
scarce, and there was every prospect of the bank re-
suscitating the recent measures of relaxation if not to
advance the rates of discount.

The most reliable accounts touching the late
meeting of the crowned heads of Europe state that
the principal object of the meeting was to make a
reduction in the standing armies, in order to relieve
the financial difficulties in various governments.
The difficulty of obtaining loans had rendered a re-
duction of expenditures indispensable.

Two speculators in stocks on the Bourse had al-
located, one being a defaulter to the amount of
3,000,000 francs and the other nearly 2,000,000
francs.

It is reported that a direct communication is about
to be established between Trieste and New York
through the Lloyd's steamers.

Holland.—The Bank of Holland has raised the rate
of discount to 5 1/2 per cent.

Austria.—The financial pressure at Vienna con-
tinues very severe. One broker committed suicide
and another absconded, being a defaulter to a large
amount. Numerous failures are announced.

Prussia.—The Bank of Prussia has raised the rate
of discount to 6 1/2 per cent.

The health of the King of Prussia is falling rap-
idly, and fears are entertained that his death is near.
All the members of the Royal family are at Potta-
dam.

Russia.—Negotiations have been opened at St. Pe-
tersburg for a treaty of commerce with Austria. Six
Russian vessels having disembarked troops at Abas-
s, they buried the Bazaar and destroyed shipping
going into port.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports
the loss of the line-of-battle ship Le Fore, and that
all on board perished, including 13 officers, 743 sea-
men, 33 women, and 17 children. The same storm
caused other disasters, with great loss of life, in var-
ious parts of the Baltic.

Turkey.—Accounts from Turkey state that the
town of Goltaz has been nearly destroyed by fire.
The financial condition of Turkey is unchanged.
Paper money has depreciated twenty per centum.

Persia.—The insurrections in Persia have been
suppressed.

India.—No later advices from India have been re-
ceived, but passengers, arrived in England by the
last mail steamer, report that Nena Sahib is resolv-
ed not to be taken alive by the British troops. He
has a body guard who have strict orders to kill him
in case he is in danger of being captured. There
are said to be 30,000 mutineers between Cawnpore
and Lucknow.

It is considered doubtful whether Gen. Outram
can ascend the river Goava, as it is lined with fore-
well manned by mutineers. At last accounts only
3,000 British troops had arrived at Calcutta since
the outbreak. It is feared that the garrison of Luck-
now will fall before assistance can possibly arrive.

China.—Letters from China received at Paris say
that the Viceroy Yeh has issued a proclamation at-
tributing the departure of the English troops for
India to the fear created by his military prepara-
tions.

Africa.—Two slaves have been captured on the
West coast of Africa. One of them was an Ameri-
can built brigantine called the Sarah Jane.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.

The Senate organized yesterday by electing
Benjamin F. Hesser secretary. Governor Jack-
son's message, in referring to the deterioration
of State credit and the check given to the
railway system by the monetary crisis, recom-
mends the Legislature to take decisive measures to
secure and all question the honor and credit of
the State, and devise such amendments to the rail-
way system as will enable the companies to secure
the work done and ultimately to complete the roads,
and place such additional guards upon the banking
system as will confine it within its legitimate limits
and tend to expel depreciated paper from the State.
In order to accomplish this, the Governor advises
that no more State bonds be issued; that a tax be
levied to cover the whole amount of the interest on
the bonds of the State; that the State have a repre-
sentation in the different boards in proportion to the
amount of bonds issued; bonds of the
State in future to be disposed of by agents ap-
pointed by the Executive, and the proceeds to be
delivered to officers of companies; that the
board of public works be empowered to pen-
etrate into the details of management of roads;
that one of the banks of St. Louis be made a clear-
ing house; that whenever a bank fails to redeem its
circulation, the clearing house bank commissioner
shall close it in accordance with the existing law.
The Governor contents that legislation in regard to
bank suspensions can only result in producing great-
er difficulties than those it is intended to alleviate.
He believes that whenever a private banker or broker
suspends his assets should be placed in the
hands of trustees for equitable distribution among
his creditors.

The amount of State bonds due the railway com-
panies on the 13th of October was \$9,000,000.
Gov. Stewart will probably be inaugurated to-
day.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.
The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the
18th, brings over half a million of specie. The
health of Havana was good. Business was more
active. Sugar had declined; the stock was 180,000
boxes. Another slave had been captured off the
coast, having on board 540 negroes.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.
M. H. Pinney, of the firm of Pinney & Lamson,
State prison contractors at Jackson, committed sui-
cide this morning. No cause assigned for the act.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.
Advices from Fort Kearney to the 24th of Sep-
tember state that Col. Johnson, of the Utah ex-
pedition, had arrived there with his baggage.
The 5th infantry, eight companies of the 10th, and
two batteries of artillery reached Fort Laramie on
the 7th ult.

Col. Crook, with six companies of dragoons, was
expected to arrive at Fort Kearney on the 5th inst.
The weather was favorable with indications of a
late fall.

A large meeting of merchants at the Exchange
yesterday resolved to receive the notes of all solvent
banks of the country at par. Several private bank-
ing institutions are receiving currency on deposits.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.
Money market stringent and active.
The Niagara sailed at noon. She took no specie.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.
Both the custom-house robbers are in prison here.
Sixteen thousand dollars of the money have been
recovered.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21, M.
River 8 feet scant by the pier mark, and falling.
Weather cloudy. Mercury 42.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21, M.
The river has risen 4 feet since last evening, and is
still rising. Weather clear. Mercury 47. Frost
last night.

No change in the river at this point. There are
3 1/2 feet at Dubuque and falling. The Missouri and
Illinois are also receding. The weather is cloudy
and cold.

Flour dull; 500 bbls sold at \$4 25. Whisky unchanged.
Obece steady at 9 1/2. Nothing new financially.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, M.
Flour declined; sales of 8,000 bbls at \$4 65 @ 4 75 for
State, \$3 15 @ 3 50 for Ohio, and \$5 35 @ 5 60 for Southern.
Wheat advanced; sales of 15,000 bushels at \$1 30 @ 1 43 for
white and \$1 05 for Chicago spring. Corn has an advanc-
ing tendency; sales at 72c. Mess pork 25c lower at \$21 25

Stocks lower. La Crosse and Milwaukee 4 1/2; Galena and
Chicago 5 1/2; E. 1 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 2 1/2; Toledo
and Lake Island 3 1/2; Illinois Central 6 1/2; Mobile and
Southern 10 1/2; New York Central 6 1/2; Reading 5 1/2; Cas-
ton Company 14 1/2.

